## THE DAILY REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHED BY GIDEON & CO.

THE DAILY REPUBLIC will be furnished by carers to subscribers in Washington and its vicinity

Advertisements inserted at the lowest rates.

NINTH STREET,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. WASHINGTON, D. C.

N pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do hereby deare and make known that public sales of the octions and parts of sections of land, all bearing to did numbers, which remain to the United states, within six miles on each side of the line of the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States. States, within six miles on each side of the line of the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, subject to double the minimum price of the public lands, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the following land offices, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, in Alabama commanding on Monday, the fifth day of

North of the base line and west of the principal meri

Townships one and two, of range one. Townships one, two, three, and four, of range Townships one two, three, four and five,

seven, of range four.

Townships three, four, five, six and seven, range five.

South of the base line and west of the principal meri Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of

range two.

Townships one, two, and three, of range three.

Township one, of range four. South of the base line and east of the principal s

Townships three and four, of range one.
At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same
State, commencing on Monday, the twelfth day of
September next, for the disposal of such sections and
parts of sections, being the odd numbers above reired to, as are situated in the undermentioned
townships to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal me-ridian.

Townships eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of

range four.

At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships to with

North of the base line and west of the principal me

Township toenty one, of range four.

At the land office at COLUMBUS, in Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the ninetenth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships to with

North of the base line and east of the Choctau meridian.

Townships eight. sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range fifteen.

Townships eight, nine, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range sixteen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nivers of range symmetry.

and nineteen, of range seventeen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thir-teen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, of range eighteen.
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of

range nineteen.
At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw me-

Township four, of range thirteen.
Townships one, two, three, four, five, and six, of range fourteen.
Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and

seven, of range fifteen.
Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships one, five, six, and seven, of range seven-

Township seven, of range eighteen.

North of the base line, west of the meridian, and east of Pearl river.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, of range five.

Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten,

Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten,

Notice to actual settlers on lands of the United States originally withdrawn from market on account of the railroad grant.

Under act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws of the United States as they now exist are extended over the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of the railread herein-before mentioned, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the final allotment of the alternate sections to the said railroad. Therefore, all claims by pre-emption to any of the alternate sections of public lands within the limits originally reserved will attach, if predicated upon settlements made prior to the 4th February, 1853, the date of the final allotment.

Claims within the six miles limits must be proven up at any time before the day herein fixed for the commencement of the public sale, and are to be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Claims outside of the six miles, and within the limits of the original reservation, must be proven up prior to the restoration of said lands to private entry.

Soldiers' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and

diere' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and Soldiers' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be received in payment for either class of lands; one warrant only, however, can be located by each pre-emptor. Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by the foregoing proclamation of the President, applications will be received for the purchase at private entry, or location by warrants, of the lands reserved to satisfy this grant, outside of the six miles limits, in such order as to prevent confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and receivers.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The west half of section one, sections two, ten, (except lot one,) eleven, meat half of twelve, west half of twelve, west

## The Daily Republic

day, the fifth day of September next, for the dis-posal of the public lands within the limits of the following-named townships and fractional town-ships lying west of the Chocolate river, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal mer

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1853.

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, I President of the United States of America, do bereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the State of MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at GENNESSEE, commencing on Monday, the twenty second day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and fractional townships, situated east of Chocolate river, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships forty four and forty five, for tange four; townships forty four and forty five, for tange size, Townships forty five, fort gaix, and forty six, of range size, Townships forty wix, forty seven, and forty sight, and fractional townships forty six, forty seven, and forty sight, and fractional townships forty mine and fifty, of range intered.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty sight, and fractional townships forty nine, and fractional townships forty mine and fifty, of range twelve.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty sight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range twelve.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty sight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range twelve.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty sight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range twelve.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty sight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range twelve.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty sight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range five.

At the land office at GENNESSE. Commenced of the public sales within the following named townships and suctive the base in and east of the public sales within the following named townships forty six, of range five.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty six, forty seven, and forty six, forty seven, forty six, forty seven, and forty six, forty seven, and forty s

eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range twelve.

Townships forty six. forty seven, forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range thirteen.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional township forty nine, of range fourteen.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range fifteen.

Fractional township forty two, township forty three, and fractional townships forty eight and forty nine, of range sixteen.

Fractional township forty eight, of range seventeen.

By the President: JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the tlands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public saie of the land embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 20—law13w NOTICE TO PRE EMPTION CLAIMANTS

Fractional township forty sight, of range sector teen.

Section eighteen, in township forty seven, on "Grand Island," of range eighteen.

Township forty seven, on "Grand Island," (except lot one in section twelve, lot two in twenty one, lots two, three, and four in twenty two, and lots one, two, and three in twenty three,) and township forty eight, on "Grand Island," (except sections fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen,) of range nineteen.

Townships forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional townships forty seven and forty eight, of range twenty one.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the diaday, the fifth day of September next, for the diaday, the fifth day of September next, for the limits of the PROFESSOR ALEXANDER C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, or Medicated Compound, for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the Hair, relieving diseases of the skin, curing rheumatic pains and healing external wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The saies of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales-book, finds that the number of bottles de livered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle

Townships forty two, of range twenty three.
Townships forty one and forty two; fractional sections two, (except lot four.) three, is section four; the east half of five; and lot one, in section eleven, in township forty sight; and the west half of section thirty two, and fractional section thirty three, on the main land, in township forty nine, of range twenty five.
Townships forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and fifty, of range twenty seven.
Townships forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and fifty; sections two, three, and four, in township fifty sections twenty seven, twenty eight, lot two of twenty nine, lots three and four of thirty two, on "Porter's Island," and lot one of thirty three,) of range twenty eight.

Section six in township fifty eight, and fracof 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action endoraement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade of an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c., by S. PARKER, Penn. avence, And A. LAMMOND, 7th street, June 4—d&triw6m\* Washington.

one of thirty three,) of range twenty eight.

Section six in township fifty eight, and fractional sections thirty and thirty one, (except the west part of lot three,) in township fifty nine, of range twenty nine.

Sections once, two, three, four, five, (except the north fraction on the east cape of Eagle harbor,) and six in township fifty eight, and sections thirty two, (except the eass part of lot three,) thirty three, (except two small tracts on the east and west capes of "Grand Marais Harbor,") thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six. (except the two small fractions on the capes of "North and South Bays,") in township fifty nine, of range thirty.

Sections seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, on the main land, in township fifty three, of range hirty two.

RED RIVER RAFT.

THE PERSON to whom the contract was awarded under former advertisements for proposals
having failed to give the bond with sureties as required, proposals for the work are again invited
as follows:

Proposals will be received until the 20th day of

hrty two.
Fractional townships forty one and forty two, townships forty three, forty four, and forty five; sections one to five, and eight to twelve, in four-sections one to five, and eight to twelve, in four-sections one to five two to thirty six, in

Townships three, four, fiee, six, seven, and eight of range there, four, fiee, six, seven, and eight of range there, four, fiee, six, seven, eight, sine, and tender of range aix.

Townships seem, eight, sine, and tender of range aix.

Townships seem, eight, sine, and tender of range aix.

Townships seem, eight, sine, and tender of range aix.

Townships herein designated in Roman Township forty four, of range thirty flow.

The townships herein designated in Roman six, of range thirty five.

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Fractional townships forty two and forty three, of the six of the six

seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range forty seven.

The sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in fractional township forty nine, of range forty eight.

The west half of section one, sections two, ten, (except lot one,) eleven, west half of twelve, west half of thirteen, fourteen, and the north half of fifteen, in fractional township forty eight, of range forty nine.

North of the base line and east of the principal meri-

THE REPUBLIC.

Further News by the Washington.

CHINA.

Our advices from China are to the 14th, six days later than before received. The following account of Sir G. Bonham's expedition to the seat of the rebellion is contained in a private letter published in the North China Herald:

Her majesty's ship Hermes returned to this port in the 5th instant, Sir G. Bonham having beer in communication with many of the insurgent chiefs, both in the vicinity of Nankin and Chinkian-foo. Mr. Meadows was within the walls of the former city, and reports it in a state of ruin, while the whole district is filled with anarchy and confusion. Nankin is held by the rebel forces, who are strongly defending it; they are also in possession of Chinkiang. The whole line of river between the two cities is in a very complete state possession of Chinkiang. The whole line of five between the two cities is in a very complete state of defence, and they are said to be awaiting the south, when

arrival of reinforcements from the south, when they will proceed on their way to Pekin.

The information gained regarding the charac-ter of the insurgents and their objects seems to be of a most curious and interesting nature. A very correct translation of the Bible is freely circulated among them, and a zeal amounting to fanaticism is leading them on to attempt the destruction of the whole Tartar race, while strictly moral duties are not only prescribed, but enforced and prac-

The visit of the Hermes, too, has been

The visit of the Hermes, too, has been successful in clearly explaining to the insurgents the neutral position which all foreign governments are disposed to hold during the struggle.

On her return from Nankin, and while passing Ching-kian-foo, the Hermes was fired upon from two forts garrisoned by the rebels, and, after receiving four or five round shot in her rigging and hull, she opened fire, which quickly quieted the forts, and immediately afterwards she was visited by an officer of rank, who apologized for what he said was a mistake arising from the fact of there being square-rigged vessels below Ching-Kiang, which had on one or two occasions attacked the insurgents, and that the Hermes was supposed to

being square-rigged vessels below Ching-Kiang, which had on one or two occasions attacked the insurgents, and that the Hermes was supposed to be connected with them. These are all the particulars which have as yet transpired.

Though the rebels have been hitherto so successful, the Imperialists do not seem to despair, for they are purchasing a number of foreign vessels, several of which had been sent up the river before the Bombay left. Among those said to have been already bought are the Sir Herbert Comptoo, Antelope, Dewan, Agnes, and Clown.

From the North China Herald, May 7.

The Hermes returned to this port on the afternoon of the 5th instant, with his Excellency Sir George Bonham on board. She had made an eventful trip up the Yangtze, during which she lay five days at Nankin, and brings back intelligence of a deeply interesting and even astounding character respecting the insurgents, giving us much cause to thank her Majesty's Plenipotentiary for the steps taken to obtain some positive information regarding them. The following particulars we give on good authority, and hope to furnish from the same source more details in a future issue:

The insurgents are Christians of the Protestant form of worship, and anti-idolators of the strictest order. They acknowledge but one God, the Heavenly Father, the All-wise, All-powerful, and Omnipresent Creator of the world; with Him, Jesus Christ, as the Saviour of mankind; and also the Holy Spirit, as the last of the Three Persons of the Trinity. Their chief on earth is a person known as "Tae-ping-wang, the Prince of Peace," to whom a kind of divine origin and mission is ascribed. Far, however, from claiming adoration, he forbids in an edict the application to himself of the terms "Supreme," "Holy," and others hitherto constantly assumed by the Emperors of China, but which he declines receiving on the ground that they are due to God alone. The insurgents are Christians of the Protestan ground that they are due to God alone.

Their moral code the insurgents call the "Heavenly Rules," which, on examination, proved to be the Ten Commandments. The observance of these is strictly enforced by the leaders of the at this moment are calculated at £100,000 per this paper. In the under former advertisements for proposals and under former advertisements for proposals of the work are again invited been substitly enforced by the leaders of the proposals for the work are again invited been substitly enforced by the leaders of the proposals for the work are again invited by the proposal for the work are again invited by the proposal will be received until the 20th day of next September for the removal of obstructions to the hartfall of the proposal will be received until the 20th day of the hort form and the proposal will be received until the 20th day of next September for the removal of obstructions to the hartfall of the proposal will be received until the 20th day of the hort form the same for the longest period.

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se, when we occupied Yung Gnan, we were sore-ly pressed; there were then only some one thou-sand or three thousand of us. We were beset on all sides by much greater numbers; we had no powder left, and our provisions were all gone; but our Heavenly Father came down and showed us the way to break out. So we put our wives and children in the middle, and not only forced a passage, but completely beat our enemies."

After a short pause, he added:

"If it be the will of God that our Prince of

Peace shall be the sovereign of China, he will be the sovereign of China; if not, then we will die

The man who used this language of courage The man who used this language of courageous fidelity to the cause in every extreme, and of confidence in God, was a shrivelled up, elderly, little person, who made an odd figure in his yellow and red hood; but he could think the thoughts and speak the speech of a hero. He, and others like him, have succeeded in infusing their own sentiments of courage and morality to no slight extent, considering the materials operated upon, into the minds of their adherents. One instance was a youth of 19, who acted as one of the guides was a youth of 19, who acted as one of the guides to a party that rode into Nankin, and who again to a party that rode into Nankin, and who again and again, as he ran along on foot, begged and besought Mr. Interpreter Meadows, if he came back from Shanghai, to bring him a double sword; but also exhorted that gentleman to refrain from smoking, from drunkenness, and other vices, with a simple carnestness at once amusing and admirable. This lad, the son of a literary

forty nine.

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Sections seven, eight, nine, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, on the main land, in township forty seven, of range one.

Fractional township forty one, (except lots two and three in section ten, lots one and two in section twelve, and fractional section fifteen,) of range four.

That there are ambitious self-deceivers, shrewd impostors and calculating hypocrites among them, in plenty, we doubt not; we also doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in their ranks, in plenty, we doubt not; we also doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in their ranks, in plenty, we doubt not we also doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in their ranks, in plenty, we doubt not; we also doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in their ranks, in plenty, we doubt not we also doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in their ranks, in plenty, we doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in their ranks, in plenty, we doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in their ranks, in plenty, we doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in their ranks, in plenty, we doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in their ranks, in plenty, we doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in their ranks, in plenty, we doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in their ranks in plenty, we doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in their ranks, in plenty, we doubt not were yielding steadily, but the principal was fined for his interference in the lath was supported to the loth of the lath o

ultimately spread throughout the whole mass. One convincing proof of the sincerity of the ruling mind is, that while fighting to free their country from a foreign yoke, and anxious to obtain adherents, they nevertheless throw great difficulties in the way of a rapid increase of numbers, by insisting on the general adoption of a new and revealed religion learnt from "harbarians."

wealed religion learnt from "barbarians."

While they have materially derived their religious beliefs from the writings, if not in some cases the direct teachings, of foreign Protestant missionaries, they appeared to be extremely ignorant of foreign nations. Canton was known to them as the seat of a great foreign commerce; but Shanghai (which had indeed sprung into importance during the few years they have been fighting in the west) was found to be quite unknown to several of their leading mem. It is gratifying to learn that under these circumstances the existence of a common religious belief disposes them to regard their "foreign brethren" with a frank friendliness which past experience renders it difficult to comprehend in a Chinese, but which we earnestly trust every effort will be made to cultivate and establish in their minds.

It would, to speak of nothing else, do more for

It would, to speak of nothing else, do more for our commercial interests, should the insurgents succeed, than hundreds of sbips and regiments. We understand that during a long ride of ten or twelve miles into the city of Nankin and back, along what may at present be called one of the streets of a large camp, Mr. Meadows did not hear one of those abusive and derogatory epithets applied to himself or companions which has always been so liberally bettered to research for hear one of those abusive and derogatory epithets applied to himself or companions which has always been so liberally bestowed on passing forcigners by the heathen Chinese. There was also the fullest evidence that the obscene expressions with which the latter garnish all their conversations are prohibited, and almost banished from the language of the Christians.

the language of the Christians.

We have not time or space to say more at present. We have thought it advisable to dwell, in the first instance, mainly on the most striking and momentous feature of this movement, its religious and puritanical element—a feature now placed beyond all doubt, but which the previous conceptions of many foreigners will cause them to regard with the greatest astonishment, if not incredually the greatest astonishment, if not incredually attention in this country will be 1858, tions of many foreigners will cause them to regard
with the greatest astonishment, if not incredulity, many body of Chinese. We hope hereafter
to be enabled to give some account of the origin,
military organization, actual position, and probable future movements of the insurgents. They
now hold Nankin, termed by them "Teenking—
Heavenly Capital," Chin-kiang, and Yangchow,
and are for the present busily engaged in strengthening and increasing the fortifications of these
cities.

The correspondent of the London Times writing from Constantinople upon July 4th says: The most important news at this moment is the fact of a formidable conspiracy having been detected against the life of the reigning Sultan. Last Friday night or Saturday morning fifteen imaums or softas (Mussulman students) were seen passing through Galata in the custody of numerous armed cavasses, with their hands tied behind them. This unprecedented sight gave rise to a mixed feeling of dread and curiosity, since these white-turbaned people are looked up to by good Mussulmans with great awe and respect, as the expounders of the sacred precepts of the Koran. The cause of their arrest was a conspiracy to depose the Sultan Abdul Medjid, in favor, it is believed, of his brother, Abdul Aziz. A few hours after their arrest they were all put to death by the bowstring. It is said that there is a strong determination among the Mussulman population to throw out the present ministry and bring in a decided war party. The greatest discontent prevails amongst the Redif, or reserve corps, and numerous instances of mutinous conduct have been reported. These poor men complain that they have been called from their fields during the harvest time, and thereby subjected to severe losses. They remember with bitterness a similar call to arms during the Hungarian refugee question, and they declare they must not again be sent from their homes on a botoless errand, but must fight or return.

The expenses of the Ottoman government at this moment are calculated at £100,000 per first the cities of the content of

"Jassy, July 8, 1853.

"A Te Deum in honor of the Czar has been chanted in the Church of St. Spiridion.
"Prince Gortsshakoff, the Hospodar, his Ministers and Boyars, were present during the so-"Seventy-two guns of heavy calibre have ar-

"BUCHAREST, July 10, 1853.

"The headquarters of the Russian army have been established in this city. The troops, to the number of 80,000, are encamped in the environs SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly is divided in opinion respecting the settlement with Austria. At the suggestion of France and England, this power will consider all her grievances satisfied if the confedence of the confede consider all her grievances satisfied if the confederation will guarantee pensions for life to the friance expelled from Ticino. All the deputies consider this proposition to be grossly unjust, following, as it does, the expulsion of the five thousand Ticinese from Lombardy; but some, nevertheless, are inclined to accept it as a compromise, and as a means of removing the inconveniences of the blockade. M. Karnicki has not returned to this greatest men have worked in a printing office. Who dares look upon the printer other than in a favorable point of view?

"Don't go Between the Bark and the greatest men lave worked in a printing office. Who dares look upon the printer other than in a favorable point of view?

"Don't go Between the Bark and the greatest men lave worked in a printing office. Who dares look upon the printer other than in a favorable point of view?

THE WEEKLY REPUBLIC.

This journal has been enlarged, and is printed on paper of a superior quality. It is not a mere compilation from the Dally Republic, but a well conducted literary, political, and miscellaneous periodical, embracing in its contents a summary of the News of the Week, carefully condensed; Reviews of Passing Events; Tales, Sketches, Easays, Poetry, &c., &c. It is our determination to render it an agreeable and instructive newspaper, alike worthy the patronage of every family, and p propriate for the perusal of every reader. TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance.

GIDEON & CO. Washington, D. C

Here, also, every description of merchandise was in demand at extreme prices.

A new gold field had been discovered at a place called Kilmore, about sixty miles from the city, and in consequence of its having been alleged that tin ore exists in great quantities and in its most valuable form in the Ovens gold district, a company was also projected for developing this new source of wealth.

The Launeston (Van Diemen's Land) dates are to the 8th of April. Gold has been found at Port Sorrell, and it was also alleged to have been met in large quantities near Port Frederick, both these places being on the northern coast of the island.

SOLAR ECLIPSE IN 1854 .- On Friday, the 26th of May next, there will be an eclipse of the sun, which will be more or less visible in all parts of the United States and Canada, and in a portion of both will be annular. Its commencement in this city will be at 4h. 2m. in the afternoon, its greatest obscuration at 5h. 18m., and its end at 6h. 27m. As the apparent diameter of the moon will be a little less than the sun, the eclipse cannot be total anywhere. The Christian Almanac says:

"The ring will be only about one-third of a digit wide, and will be visible only in the vicinity where the line of central eclipse passes. The eclipse is central in longitude 73° 53' west of Greenwich, latitude 44° 14' north; and in longitude 64° 35' west, latitude 41° 10' north. By inding these positions upon a map, and drawing a line from one to the other, the towns and countries through which the central eclipse passes will be readily discovered. The path of the annular eclipse will be about one hundred miles wide, and extend about fifty miles each side of the line we

much attention in this country will be 1858, March 15th."

A despatch in the English papers, dated Portsnouth, July 19, runs as follows:

mouth, July 19, runs as follows:

"The Firefly, 5, paddle sloop, Commander G.
A. Seymour, arrived at Spithead from the coast of Africa squadron this morning. She arrived at Sierra Leone on the 17th, and left on the 19th of June. The American expedition for Japan, consisting of the United States frigate Vincennes, 26, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Ringgold, the John Hancock screw frigate, the Porpoise brig, and the Fenimore Cooper schooner, together with the brig Perry, from the coast of Africa, were at Madeira at the above date. The slave trade on the coast of Africa was getting brisk, principally in shipments to the Havana. brisk, principally in shipments to the Havana, owing to the few ships on the various stations. The Linnet, 8, Commander H. Need, had taken two prizes on the north coast, and the Firefly had captured one prize, a Brazilian brig of 247 tons, but with no papers."

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT .- A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce says:

the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"The present condition of the Washington Monument is a national disgrace. Yet do I believe that patriotism exists among us; that it is not a bygone virtue. I would respectfully suggest that had a little different plan been pursued things would be better. If on a given day, say September first, agents appointed for the purpose, were to visit the mercantile houses in the principal cities in the Union, and 'dollar' subscriptions be taken on paper, enough would be subscribed to complete the monument. I suggest this, and should like to hear any objections."

IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.—An ingenious invention has lately been exhibited in Paris, which promises to be the precursor of a new era in the manufacture of piano fortes. La France Musicale

Sultan."

Buttan."

The Danubian Principalities.

We publish the last advices from the Principalities. They are dated

about seven and a third acres to each inhabitant; but as perhaps two-fifths of the population live in towns and villages, and are engaged in other pursuits than those of agriculture, the proportion of improved land to be assigned to each person occupying or working it may be assumed as not less than twelve acres. In the New England States, the average for the whole population is a little more than four acres to each person; in the middle States, 3.9 acres. In Virginia the proportion is about seven acres; in South Carolina six acres; in Kentucky, twelve acres; and in Tennessee, five acres. The value of the farms in the United States is returned at \$3,270,733,093. | Boston Transcript.

> Theres, the great ex-minister, seven years be-fore the revolution of 1830, in France, was a poor printer boy in the office of the Constitution. He afterwards supplied the editor's chair; led on the popular mind to revolt, and finally contrived to set Louis Philippe on the throne of Charles X. He is one of the best writers his country has ever produced, and his great work, the History of the

and admirable. This lad, the son of a literary graduate in Hoonan of the second degree, and himself no bad scholar, had left his father's house at the age of 17, and travelled some days to join the insurgent camp before Kwei-lin, prompted by an adventurous spirit to share in "conquering the rivers and mountains"—the expression by which the "holy warriors" of Taeping designate their enterprise.

That there are ambitious self-deceivers, shrewd impostors and calculating hypocrites among them in plenty, we doubt not; we also doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in their ranks, influenced exclusively by motives as worldly and gings having again become popular.

\*\*Australia.\*\*

Australia.

The dates from Australia by the Wooloomoolo are to the 21st of April, and eighteen days later from Sydney than those previously received. She brought 45,000 ounces of gold, valued at £180,000, and made the passage home in eighty-eight days, her outward trip having been accomplished in eighty-seven days. All the New South Wales mines were yielding steadily, but the principal that the white woman was Brown's wife, and as the law allows a man to use reasonable force in the matter.—Boston Courier.